

# Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. IV.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, MAY 26TH, 1883.

No. 30.

## LOCAL.

RIVER is falling.  
PASTURAGE excellent.  
THE 24th was not celebrated in Edmonton.  
RIVER rose suddenly on Sunday night last.  
W. J. WALKER left for the east per skiff last week.

WILD onions are large enough for table use already.

CHERRY and saskatoon bushes are in blossom.

MOSQUITOES and black flies are on hand, and in a state of thorough repair.

K. A. McLEOD is having his dwelling house sided with dressed lumber.

HEAVY rain all Monday last. Good for the crops, as the ground was very dry.

T. SMITH and A. D. Osborne got back from their northern trip on Thursday evening.

LOTS of Sturgeon. A. Omand caught three four foot ones in one net on Thursday last.

GROWTH has commenced much earlier this year than last, owing to the soil being dryer.

TREES are fully leaved out, but have not assumed their natural dark green color yet.

THE enumerator for this polling division classes our city as a village. This calls for blood.

COL. & MRS. RICHARDSON arrived in Battleford by the Northwest from Prince Albert and Ottawa.

PASSENGERS by the boat from Prince Albert say that spring did not open there so early as at Edmonton.

J. McDONALD left on Thursday last for the end of the track, to return with freight for Brown & Curry.

NARCISSE BEAUDRY, of St. Albert, left for the end of the track on Wednesday last with a train of carts, for freight.

R. BURSON arrived from Ft. MacLeod on Thursday last. He brought a herd of twelve cows to the Indian farm at Peace hills.

THE bill incorporating the Edmonton, Athabasca and Peace river railway company was withdrawn after its second reading.

SEVERAL farmers have finished seeding. Cuts expects to be through by the end of the month, but many will break and sow up to the middle of June.

A. LOGAN leaves to-day for Victoria with a raft containing 600 feet of dressed flooring, 600 feet rough lumber, and 6,000 shingles, from the Edmonton mills.

G. A. WATSON, barrister, of Prince Albert, who paid Edmonton a short visit this week, expects to return early in July to take up his residence here and practise his profession.

JOHN GREY, of St. Albert, went on a beaver hunting expedition along the Saskatchewan recently. He killed thirteen between the mouth of the upper White Mud creek and Edmonton.

VOTING from nine o'clock until five on Tuesday next, at McNichol & Chamberlayne's store, Ft. Saskatchewan, the bridgekeeper's house St. Albert, and the public school house Edmonton.

JOHN B. DAVIS, superintendent of the Winnipeg & Western transportation company, will be here on the next boat to see what the opportunities of improving the steamboat business are.

J. WEBBER, will be captain of the steamer Northcoote this season and W. Anderson, clerk; J. Lauderdale captain of the Manitoba, clerk S. McClelland; Russell captain of the Marquis, and Hayward clerk.

SEEDING was only commenced in Manitoba on the 20th of April last, and the snow was not all gone. Manitoba will please take a position in rear of the upper Saskatchewan country for this season at least.

THE Northwest is expected to reach Grand rapids about the 1st of June, and will probably have to remain there until the tenth or fifteenth waiting for the lake to clear of ice so that the Princess can come out.

SOME person has been taking white clay from the face of the hill at Humberstone's grade to such an extent that the bank has caved in almost as far back as the roadway. The place may soon become dangerous.

THE freight which arrived by the Northwest comprised principally last season's English outfit of the H.B.Co. for this district, besides goods for the Athabasca and Peace river districts, hardware for Brown & Curry and the same for Norris & Carey, and outfits of supplies for private parties. These goods were ordered last summer and were expected last fall, but on account of the river having fallen very low it was impossible to bring them through.

THE secretary of the Winnipeg & Western transportation company writes to say that "Arrangements were made last fall for the due supply of wood for the season of 1883, without falling into the old and unsatisfactory method of making contracts for same, and cash will be paid on delivery of wood at suitable positions as desired."

THE Manitoba Free Press says that a span of young moose about to be presented to the governor-general will be broken to harness if possible, and says that if the attempt succeeds it will be the first of the kind that has done so. We have been informed that some years ago J. F. Cellihou, of Lac Ste. Anne, owned a young moose which was well broken to being driven in a sled.

THE voters' lists were to have been posted up on Thursday last. That of the Edmonton division contains 138 names, of St. Albert 128 or thereabouts, and of Ft. Saskatchewan about 37; total 293. This number may be added to before polling day, and on the other hand some of those whose names are on the list are absent while others may turn out not to be voters, so that it is safe to assume that the number of votes polled will not exceed 300 in all.

THE Vennors and Wigginses of old time Winnipeg used to hold it as an article of faith that the arrival of a steamer was certain to bring rain. This seems likely to be the rule at Edmonton also. There was no rain of any account all spring, but almost as soon as the boat arrived on Sunday night the rain commenced and more than poured all through Monday. As the boat will not be back until about the end of June we may consider ourselves pretty safe until then. While crop sown on old land did not need rain, it has put life into that sown on spring breaking.

A NUMBER of the cows in the Little mountain settlement have been troubled with caked udders this spring, and have lost the use of one or more of their teats in consequence. T. Hutchings had one last week which was suffering in this way. He tried bathing the udder in cold water, and various other remedies, to no purpose. The milk would not come down. Finally he rubbed the udder with spirits of turpentine, and shortly afterwards the milk came freely. No one seems to know just what causes the trouble, nor any remedy for it, unless this one of spirits of turpentine. It is worth trying.

CHIEF FACTOR HARRISDTY returned from Bow river on Saturday last. He left Edmonton on the 2nd of May, and arrived at Calgary on the 10th. The spring seemed to be more backward than usual in that country. Snow still lay in some of the hollows to the depth of four or five feet. There was little or no feed. The ice and snow which had lain on it all winter seemed to have killed and rotted it so that it had lost its nutritive properties. Cattle around Calgary were very poor, and were still dying. At a moderate estimate 4,000 head died during the winter, mostly new arrivals, however. Major Hurd was starting with a large party of C.P.R. surveyors for the summit of the Kicking Horse pass. He thinks there is no likelihood of that route being abandoned. The railroad line is finally located to pass Calgary on the south side of the Bow river, crossing the elbow south of the H.B.Co. establishment.

A local company are putting a large ferry scow on the Bow at Calgary, just above the mouth of Nose creek. Considerable crop was being put in, but seed grain and potatoes were very scarce. Work horses were thin as well as cattle. Beef was 20c a pound and of poor quality, and beef cattle were worth \$70 apiece, but all were miserably poor. Around MacLeod cattle were in better condition. The Blackfeet, Blood and Piegan Indians had good crops of potatoes last year, and turned in considerable quantities to the government. It is reported that the Cochrane company have secured a lease of a large tract of grazing land at the Kootenay lakes which they will stock with cattle at once, and will devote the Bow river range entirely to horses and sheep. Immigrants were arriving in Calgary by twos and threes, principally bound for Red Deer river, and there was every prospect that the latter place would receive a large increase of population during the present season. The One Pine was reached before the trees began to get green, and at the Red Deer vegetation seemed to be further advanced than either at Calgary or Edmonton. Beatty and McLennan had a large amount of plowing done, and appeared likely to get along well. The Bear's hills Indians were getting along very well with the putting in of their crops, but their horses were poor. Settlers are expected to come into the Battle river region this season from the end of the track direct.

## RESPECTING ELECTIONS.

THE lists of the voters qualified, or supposed to be qualified, to vote at the election to be held on Tuesday next have been posted. If any elector finds that his name is not on the voters' list of the polling division to which he belongs he may apply to the enumerator on any day before polling day, and if the enumerator objects to adding his name to the list he can require the deputy returning officer, on polling day while the poll is open, to cause his name to be placed on the list by taking the oath of qualification.

Any elector wishing to record his vote, shall in his turn, while the poll is open, go up to the deputy returning officer, give his full name, occupation, and place of residence, state for which candidate he votes, and answer such questions and take such oaths as the deputy returning officer may lawfully put to him.

In addition to the qualification oath first mentioned the following bribery oath may be administered to the person desiring to vote by the deputy returning officer if so required by the agents of either party, before his vote can be taken:

"You do swear that you have not received any money or other reward, nor have you accepted any promise made to you, directly or indirectly, to induce you to vote at this election, and that you have not before voted at this election at this or any other polling station."

After an elector has taken one or both of the oaths as required, his vote must be recorded by the deputy returning officer or poll clerk, for whichever candidate he desires.

Police are stationed on guard around Rideau hall, Ottawa, the residence of the governor-general. On the night of the 17th of April a man emptied four chambers of a revolver at one of the policemen who was alone, and then retreated. The peeler was uninjured and the shootist has not been heard of since.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to the undersigned are requested to settle their accounts before the 15th June. JAS. ROSS, tinsmith.

LOST.—A home-made buckskin pocket book, containing two ten dollar bills, one five and ten ones, either in town or on road home. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to me or leaving it at Bulletin office. M. GALBRAITH.

TO LET, on reasonable terms, at Ft. Saskatchewan, about 400 yards from police barracks, a four roomed house with frame kitchen attached. Would do either for a store or dwelling house, with convenient stable and outhouses. Apply to Robt. Belcher, Ft. Saskatchewan.

MASONIC.—Saskatchewan Lodge No. 17, G.R.M., A.F. & A.M.—An emergent meeting of the above lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall, Edmonton, on Monday, 28th inst., at 7.30 p.m. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W.M. W. STIFF, Secretary.

## NOTICES.

FOR SALE.—One team of mules, plow, iron harrow, grindstone, and other farm implements. Apply to C. H. Parlow, at the Methodist parsonage, Edmonton.

FOR SALE.—A span of ponies and double buckboard, one set light double harness, one set heavy double harness, one California saddle, and 200 bushels of potatoes. Apply to W. F. BREDIN, south side.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—About eight miles from town, on the Victoria trail, near the Little Mountain. Ten acres broken and twenty acres fenced. Small house and stable. Apply to McKAY & BLAKE, Real Estate Agents.

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to the late firm of Jas. Haly & Co. are hereby notified to pay the amount of their accounts to S. D. Mulkins before June 1st, as he has instructions to sue all parties whose accounts are not paid at that date.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that all horses branded DL on the hip are the property of the Dominion Lands Office, and all parties are warned against having any horses thus branded in their possession unless authorized in writing by a proper officer of the Department of the Interior. E. DEVILLE, Chief Inspector of Government surveys.

## NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

### TENDERS

For the following supplies, to be delivered at the mounted police barracks, at

#### FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

Will be received by the undersigned up to noon on

MONDAY, JUNE 4th, 1883.

BEEF, to be delivered as required, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, commencing 1st July next, and continuing to 30th June, 1884. 15,000 lbs.  
(The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breasts trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.)

POTATOES, to be delivered on or before 10th October. 6,000 lbs.

OATS, to be delivered one quarter during September, and balance during October. 30,000 lbs.

BRAN, to be delivered in September. 1,000 lbs.

HAY (upland), to be cut in July, and delivered, one quarter during August and balance during September and October. 100 tons.

STRAW, to be delivered during October. 25 tons.

COAL, soft, to be delivered during September and October. 30 tons.

CORDWOOD, dry, to be delivered during September and following months as required. 150 cords.

The person to whom the contract is awarded will be required to furnish satisfactory securities, and to execute such formal contract as may be desired.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

SEV. GAGNON,

Inspector commanding

N.W. mounted police at Fort Saskatchewan.

Mounted police barracks,  
Fort Saskatchewan, May 14th, 1883.

## NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

### TENDERS

For the following supplies, to be delivered at the mounted police barracks at

#### BATTLEFORD.

Will be received by the undersigned up to noon on

1883.

BEEF, to be delivered as required, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, commencing 1st July next, and continuing to 30th June, 1884. 50,000 lbs.

(The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breasts trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.)

POTATOES, to be delivered on or before 10th October. 15,000 lbs.

OATS, to be delivered one quarter during September and balance during October. 150,000 lbs.

BRAN, to be delivered in September. 5,000 lbs.

HAY (upland), to be cut in July, and delivered, one quarter during August and balance during September and October. 300 tons.

STRAW, to be delivered during October. 50 tons.

COAL, soft, to be delivered during September and October. 100 tons.

CORDWOOD, dry, to be delivered during September and following months as required. 200 cords.

The person to whom the contract is awarded will be required to furnish satisfactory securities, and to execute such formal contract as may be desired.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. M. HERCHMER,

Superintendent commanding

N. W. mounted police, Battleford.

Mounted police barracks,  
Battleford, 1883.



THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—One Dollar per quarter (thirteen issues). Advertising Rates—Reading advertisements, fifty cents a line per quarter; transient advertisements, five cents a line each insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. OLIVER & LUNLOP, Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, MAY 26, 1883.

#### THE ELECTIONS.

Election matters may be said to be quiet at present, and on Tuesday evening next the agency will be over. Nomination day settled the question of who should be the candidates, and the three pledged themselves to remain in the field until the close of the poll. Considerable canvassing has been done, and a few election meetings have been held, so that the electors are now in a position to render a true verdict. Sectional questions have been dropped out of view, the candidates have pledged themselves to one and the same course, they and their respective merits have been thoroughly discussed, and nothing now remains but to see which man has the most friends who have confidence enough in him to desire his election. The battle will not now be fought by the different candidates on the stump with windy orations against each other and each other's principles, but by the friends of each one at the polling booths. The time of each one at the polls has passed; the time for action has come. May the best man win.

The advice of Cromwell to his soldiers, "Trust in God and keep your powder dry," has often been quoted as a striking and praiseworthy example of the blending of the wisdom of the old with the innocence of wisdom of the new. A somewhat similar advice would apply with equal force to an election contest. At the beginning every true man should make his choice of the best man with the best principles. But this is not enough; for in this wicked world it is not always the best man or the best principle that wins, and indeed it is the best principle that the men and the principles were left to themselves the wiles of the unscrupulous against whom they were opposed would in most instances be too strong for them. Until the dawn of the millennium right when opposed to wrong will need support, so if there is an election contest, every small thing that is assured that the side which he considers right needs all the support he can give it, and that it is not only right and justifiable but necessary that the tactics of the opposite party should be watched and met. Theoretically private canvassing by either the candidates or their friends or not be allowed, but if it is permitted, as it certainly is a powerful engine in the hands of the party using it, if either party does not use it that one is working at great disadvantage, and is in fact, whether right or wrong, inviting defeat. If every elector took an equal interest in the contest it would be useless to interest in the power of persuasion possessed by one elector over another, but it is notorious that all do not; and also that it is the no-party men—those who take the least interest in the matter—that decide the contest in a majority of instances. This being the case it rests with every elector who thinks strongly on the subject to persuade those who are undecided to think as he does, by every legitimate means, and thereby secure the success of the principle which otherwise might be defeated.

The question, now is, who has and who has not a vote? The qualifications are expressed in the following chat which any person desiring to vote may be compelled to take by the agent of either candidate, if his name is on the voters' list, and if his name is not on that list he must take the oath before he can vote.

"You do swear that you are a bona fide male resident and householder within this polling division of this electoral district, that you are twenty-one years of age, that you are not an alien or an unfranchised Indian, and that you have resided in this electoral district for at least twelve months immediately preceding the date of the issue of the writ for this election."

Any person who takes the oath, whether he swears falsely or not, cannot be prevented from voting, but of course if he swears falsely he leaves himself liable to prosecution for perjury afterwards.

As to the age required in a voter and the length of time for which he must have resided in the district there can be no mistake. He must be 21 years of age, and must have been a resident of the district on the 1st of March last. No person born in a foreign country, unless he has been naturalized as a British subject, can lawfully vote no matter how long he has been a resident here nor how great his interests are. At the present time there are no means by which naturalization can be effected, so that the numerous foreign born residents of the district—principally from the United States and France—will be unable to vote. On the other hand a person born a British subject, even if he has been naturalized in another country, has the same right to vote as though he had never been so naturalized. Non-treaty Indians, and Indians and half-breeds who have taken treaty money—unless they have paid it back to the agent—can not lawfully vote. An elector must vote in the polling division of which he is a resident, and no matter how many houses he owns he can only vote in one division. The question as to what constitutes a resident is generally understood to mean a person who has his only permanent residence within the district, and that although such one might be absent for a longer or shorter period during the year, so long as he had a residence here and no residence elsewhere he must be considered a resident within the meaning of the law, but of course he must have taken up his residence in the first place a year before the 1st of March last, and not have abandoned it afterwards. The question as to who is a householder within the meaning of the law is one that is likely to cause some dispute and upon which a ruling is much needed. As it is, the three enumerators are at liberty to interpret the word as each thinks fit, and a man may be set down as a householder in one division while another in a precisely similar position may be ruled out in the adjoining one. Of course no matter what the enumerator thinks the man may vote, but no man is at liberty to commit perjury in order to do so, and as the only information on the subject that can be secured comes from the enumerator and deputy returning officer his ruling will go a great way in influencing the person desiring to vote. As the ruling of the enumerators in the different districts may be alike it is manifest that an unfair voting, even without any wrong influence on the part of anyone, is quite possible. Whether the word householder is to be interpreted as meaning a person who simply holds a house, whether as owner or occupant or otherwise, for the time being; or as one who can show a title of ownership, or of having the house under long lease, is not clear. There is no question, however, that those who actually own or lease a house have a perfect right to vote; the question is in regard to those who only borrow a house for the time being. It would be better if none of this latter were done by either party in the contest, but if one attempts it the others will be compelled to follow suit, and look for justification to the loose wording of the law. If there is anything in common law which makes this point plain it is clearly the duty of those who have the conducting of the election to see that it be known.

With or without any authoritative decision on these points every man should make up his mind before polling day as to whether he has a vote or not, which polling division he is located in, and which candidate he desires should be elected, and having made up his mind should attempt to induce others who have not made up their minds to think with him, so that there shall be no catch or hitch on polling day which may defeat the cause that he desires should win. For the elector who loves peace and quietness it will be better for them to poll their votes early in the day, as the excitement generally increases as the close of the poll is near. If the votes given in each polling division are distributed evenly throughout the day there is plenty of time for every elector to have his vote cast in order, but if the greater portion are left until evening there is certain to be a hurry and trouble which otherwise would be avoided.

If anyone has any interest in the matter of this election, if he thinks that anything can be lost or gained by either side winning or losing, from now until five o'clock on Tuesday next is the time for him to show his interest, by using every legitimate means to secure the election of his man.

#### WORSE, AND MORE OF IT.

WHILE news is being received that a special line to the C.P.R. is now building, or is likely to be built, through the North-West, the last mail brought word that the C.P.R. and G.T.R. companies had been attempting to make an arrangement whereby they should share the business of the country between them, but that the negotiations had been broken off. It is more than probable that the road spoken of as a rival to the C.P.R. was and is under Grand Trunk influence and having Grand Trunk backing, and that the building of it was of the nature of a bribe to bring the C.P.R. to terms. Had an agreement been arrived at it is hardly likely that the road would have been built, but now that the agreement has fallen through there is every prospect that it will be constructed at once. This of course is just what every one wants, but it is not all they want. In the first place they want a railway, and in the next place they want competing lines, and the latter they do not seem likely to get. While only one railroad is certainly better than none at all, inasmuch as it makes possible an increase of business that otherwise would not be possible, as long as any railroad company has a monopoly of the country, it is to any country so long that company calculates to make and take all the profit over and above what is actually necessary to keep the country running, and sometimes even that is pinched down pretty fine. It is only when there are competing freight lines that a town or country is able to get its wealth and prosperity, for in that case the companies are compelled to be content with ordinary profits, or even less, and this gives the rest of the community a chance to make something and go ahead accordingly. The attempted arrangement between the two great railway companies, although it was broken off at present, should show plainly to every one the danger in which the people, not of the North-West alone but of the whole of Canada, stand. These two companies now own or control all, or nearly all, the railways of Canada, and the arrangement proposed was that they should simply divide the territory between them and not compete against each other either in cutting rates or building new lines, and so doubt with the understanding that they should make common cause against any new company that might in future attempt to encroach upon what these two companies chose to consider as their rights. In fact Hamilton is to be placed in the monopoly under the control of a gigantic monopoly. It is customary at the present time to speak of the C.P.R. as one monopoly and the G.T.R. as another. As long as the two are working separately there is no permanent monopoly, because one may at any time or all the time compete with the other, but if both were united then the monopoly would be complete and the ordinary word would scarcely suffice to convey the idea. Although the arrangements have been broken off at present it has only been on a small question of terms, and where the interest of both companies is so manifestly towards union it is only a matter of time when that union will be consummated. Then the people of the eastern provinces will have an opportunity of appreciating the benefits of the monopoly railway policy to which they so cheerfully consigned the North-West, that it has always been a great relief from the C.P.R. monopoly would come the way of the Grand Trunk. This monopoly will not be of twenty years duration only, but for as time, or until the people of the country and the government if it acquire enough energy, purpose, and ability, enough purity of their taking the railroads into their own hands and running them for the national benefit. This question has never been before the people of Canada as yet, but the matter is now in such a position that in any case it either will or will not be decided shortly. The two companies will either war into the hands of the other or the two will quietly amalgamate. The result to the people will be the same in both cases—shortly. And the question then under discussion is: What are we going to do about it? Only two things can be done. Either the country must submit to be ruled by the railroad, or the railroad must submit to be ruled by the country. One may rule, only one can rule. Which is it to be?

It has been urged by the opponents of the North-West prohibitory liquor law that it was only intended to operate while the country was inhabited by Indians and would not be beneficial and could not be made to apply, to white men, especially during railway construction. The experiment was tried last summer, however, and this is what some of those who ought to know say about it: Mounted police commissioner Irvine says in his report to the minister of the Interior, "Our police work last year was very great. This has been largely caused by the construction of the C.P.R., which employed upwards of 4,000 men during the whole summer, some of them exceptionally bad characters. I am happy, however, to report that owing to there being no liquor obtainable very little trouble was given us by them." He says further, "I venture to state that it is unparalleled in the history of railroad building in a western country that not a single serious crime has been committed along the line of work of W. C. Van Horn, as the chief manager of the C.P.R., says in the same report, "I cannot permit the occasion to pass without acknowledging the obligations of the company to the North-West mounted police, whose zeal and industry in preventing traffic in liquor and in enforcing the law under construction have contributed so much to the successful prosecution of the work." J. French, agent for Langens, Shippard & Co., C.P.R. contractors, said to a Winnipeg Times reporter, who asked him as to the disposition of the men employed on the work of the line, "We have no trouble of any kind, and that is principally because the men cannot get whiskey, which is the best thing in the world for the latter, as well as the best for the workmen, and it is readily got without any delay." This evidence, coming from the sources it does, is clinching, convincing, even if we had not the evidence of our own experience to guide us.

The finance minister, in defending a late increase in the duty on agricultural implements and machinery adapted to North-West trade, made in order to keep out American manufacturers, the following statement: "The people of the North-West were unreasonable. The older provinces had spent millions opening up that country, so that the people there were able to make their millions. The million and odd paid by them into the treasury was more than returned to them by payments to the North-West mounted police, in addition to the forty millions expended on the C.P.R. Now, when we wanted to keep the market of that country for ourselves, who had paid for the country and opened it up, these people complain because the government were determined to hold the trade of the country for our own manufacturers." The statement is not only untrue, but it is a mockery of the members of the house, we must understand that in their opinion the North-West is not an integral part of Canada, but a dependency, a speculation in the most sordid sense of the word, upon which so many dollars have been expended and out of which so many dollars must be drawn though it should take the heart's blood of the people to pay the amount. It is not to the payment of a few dollars, more or less, that we object—the North-West is able, honest or unwilling, to stand it—but to the principle which both political parties hold in regard to this part of Canada—that its principal use is as a place into which to pour the surplus of the money and, to borrow from the Regina Leader, where political rubbish may be dumped, and where the people are to be ruled by the "national (?) policy" to which they have submitted, or want to submit in the house of parliament.

A party of Cree Indians from British territory made a raid on the cattle ranches of Indians here, Melfort, about the middle of March last, and killed and carried off a herd of cattle belonging to Clark Tingley and L. G. Baker & Co., and were bawling them the Cree name for horses. They were discovered. Two men who went to bring in a herd of seventy-five horses belonging to Joe King found that they were gone, and exchanged shots with the Cree before they got back. A war party of Piegans went out and attacked the Cree near Sweet Grass hills. Two Cree were killed and two Piegans wounded, but none of the stock was recovered. It seemed to have been the intention of the Cree to get all the horses and steal and steal enough horses to pack it across the line. In this they partially succeeded, as nine head of oxen and forty horses are missing. American soldiers and the Piegans were after the Cree at last accounts, but with no hope of overtaking them south of the line. The owners of the stock said to the Cypress and try to recover his horses through the police.



## THE FIRST BOAT.

The Northwest arrived from Cumberland on Sunday night last at twelve o'clock. The passengers were Alfred Barber, from Cumberland, Thos. Anderson, timber agent, and Geo. A. Watson, from Prince Albert, two Misses Favel, from Victoria, and J. Halpenny from Fort Saskatchewan.

The boat left Cumberland on the 8th of May with about 200 tons of freight on board. Of this Prince Albert took 1,217 lbs; Carlton, for the I.D. 8,581 lbs and for the H.B.Co. 51,000 lbs; for I.D. and private parties 65,000 lbs; Fort Pitt, for the H.B.Co. 18,700 lbs; Victoria, for the I.D. 3,578 lbs, and for H.B.Co. and private parties 29,000; Ft. Saskatchewan, 1,800 lbs; and Edmonton, about 105 tons. The following is the Edmonton freight list: Brown & Curry—2 boxes powder, 1 box glassware, 3 boxes hardware, 1 box axes, 13 kegs nails, 2 bundles spades, 2 bundles bucksaws, 2 bundles snaths, 1 bundle hoes, 2 coils rope, 8 boxes glass, 1 case putty, 1 bale dry goods, 3 kegs lead, 1 box sundries, 1 keg, 1 barrel. T. Hourston—1 box soap, 1 box coffee, 4 boxes sundries, 11 boxes raisins, 12 boxes sugar, 4 boxes apples, 3 boxes hardware, 3 kegs horseshoes, 1 pair bellows, 1 keg oil, 1 box hardware, 1 tin oil, 1 bag sundries, 2 kegs bacon, 2 sacks bacon, 1 barrel oatmeal, 1 half syrup, 2 boxes hardware, 1 coal stove, 4 chest tea, 2 boxes hardware, 1 bar iron. D. Ross—1 case, 3 half chests tea, 10 half barrels sugar, 4 barrels sugar, 1 half barrel currants, 5 boxes hops, 1 bag rice, 4 kegs syrup, 1 cask crockery, 1 box lamp chimneys, 1 box sundries, 5 caddies tobacco, 2 boxes soap, 2 kegs vinegar, 2 boxes coffee, 1 barrel coffee, 2 barrels dried apples, 1 barrel candy, 3 barrels salt, 1 barrel sundries, 1 barrel crockery. Rev. A. C. Garrioch—1 half chest tea, 1 sack flour, 1 sack oatmeal, 1 sack bacon, 2 sacks ham, 4 boxes sundries, 2 boxes sugar, 1 box raisins, 1 box hardware, 1 case dry goods. T. Anderson—11 kegs nails, 1 barrel putty, 2 tins oil, 1 tin turpentine, 2 kegs hardware, 4 boxes sugar, 3 bags grain, 1 plow, 2 grindstones, 1 bag dried apples, 1 barrel groceries, 1 keg vinegar, 2 stoves, 1 case, 3 boxes groceries, 2 kegs syrup, 2 bundles stovepipe, 3 boxes nails, 1 box harness, 2 cans oil, 3 boxes hardware, 3 boxes paint, 1 bag rice, 10 half barrels glass, 1 pair shafts, 3 caddies tea, 1 box raisins, 1 box soap, 1 box tinware, 1 trunk. J. T. Turner—1 bale bags, 1 stove, 2 kegs syrup, 1 pail lard, 1 sack bacon, 1 keg nails, 1 box ammunition, 2 boxes sundries, 1 box sugar, 1 half chest tea, 1 caddy tobacco, 1 box soap, 1 box coal oil, 2 bars steel, 1 barrel sundries, 1 bundle. W. C. Melrose—3 bags flour, 2 boxes sundries, 1 bag oatmeal, 1 sack bacon, 2 boxes sugar, 1 keg syrup. Dr. Wilson—10 kegs nails, 10 boxes glass, 2 rolls son—10 kegs nails, 11 rolls tarred paper, 1 keg grained paper, 11 rolls tarred paper, 1 keg putty, 1 case drugs. J. Walter—4 boxes hardware, 3 kegs hardware, 2 bundles shafts, 5 bundles iron. Norris & Carey—1 case clothing, 8 boxes glass, 2 boxes Canada plates, 1 barrel hardware, 1 case putty, 1 package in paper, 2 bales sacks, 1 bundle paper, 1 case sundries, 2 boxes salt, 1 box drugs, 1 cutter, 1 buckboard, 2 pair shafts, 1 cushion, 1 No. 9 stove, 1 extended stove, 2 coal stoves, 1 reservoir stove, 1 case, 10 boxes sewing machines, 2 cans paint, 1 case shot, 3 cases hardware, 1 case cartridges, 2 cases honey, 4 barrels biscuit, 10 bags bacon, 2 bags rice, 1 no. 90 stove, 1 crate boilers, 1 case pots, 2 crates sewing machines, 1 box oil, 1 case stationery, 1 plow. A McLeod—1 package pots, 1 stove, 1 cross-cut saw, 7 kegs nails, 1 box hardware, 1 tin boiler, 2 elbows, 1 package stovepipes, 2 rolls tar paper. Rev. D. C. Sanderson—1 organ, 3 cases, 1 cookstove, 1 boiler, 1 bundle pots, 1 keg nails, 1 trunk, 2 boxes canned goods. W. Bredin—2 parts stove, 1 bundle iron pots, 1 box stove fittings, 1 bag harfess, 1 bag sugar. W. F. Bredin—7 bags flour, 1 chest tea. E. Beall—6 bags flour, 5 bags groceries, 1 box groceries, 1 chest tea, 1 keg vinegar. W.C., Dunvegan—1 barrel. W.C., Vermillion—1 case. Indian department, per Thomas Howard—3 wagons, 3 boxes, 3 sets whiffletrees and doubletrees, 3 spring seats, 1 barrel salt, 3 cans coal oil, 1 sack salt, 5 cases gunpowder, 15 boxes axes, 5 kegs nails, 1 case putty, 1 keg chains, 2 cases scythes, 4 coils rope, 2 bundles spades, 4 bundles snaths, 1 crate elbows, 1 chest tea, 1 keg vinegar, 1 box sundries, 1 box gun caps, 2 bales sacks, 8 cases harness, 15 sacks shot, 2 bundles flails, 4 bundles ox bows, 4 grindstones, 1 box lanterns, 1 case axe handles, 2 crates pipe, 3 boxes glass, 1 case saws, 2 cases hardware, 1 box hardware, 2 boxes axle grease. Mrs. J. G. Stewart—1 fanning mill. Telegraph office—1 box bluestone. T. W. Bunn—3 bags flour, 1 bag bacon, 4 boxes sundries. Indian agent—8 cases clothing, 1 box scales. R. Hardisty—1 bundle bedding, 1 case, 1 bag kettles, 1 bundle, 1 chair. X. St. Jean—1 piece wooden frame, 5 pieces iron, 2 boxes fittings for lathe. D. S. McKay—3 bundles window sash, 1 bundle chairs, 1 box sundries, 1 keg syrup. C. Stewart—1 keg syrup, 2 bags ham, 2 cases sundries. Oliver & Dunlop—2 cases paper. Rev. J. A. McLachlan—1 case. Rev. E. Lawrence—1 barrel in canvas. A. Johnson—1 case. Nelson Simpson—1 portmanteau, 1 gun case. A. Hutchings

—1 box saddlery. J. A. McDougall—1 case. G. A. Simpson—1 case. J. T. Thompson—1 camp cook stove, 3 heating stoves. Dr. Munro—2 cases drugs. H.B.Co., Athabasca district—53 bales dry goods, 70 half chests tea, 11 bales tobacco, 85 cases sundries, 2 barrels sundries, 14 28-lb tins paint, 17 bundles iron, 150 bags flour. Bishop of Athabasca—18 pieces sundries. H.B.Co., Edmonton—297 bales dry goods, 179 cases sundries, 405 half chests tea, 16 barrels sugar, 15 sacks bacon, 25 bags shot, 9 mats rope, 24 barrels crockery, 4 tins paint, 2 boxes machinery for saw mill. H.B.Co., Peace river—125 sacks flour, 1 case.

The officers are: Jas. Sheets captain, Angus McLeod mate, J. Favel and Julius Dugal pilots, W. R. Talbot clerk, W. Daly and X. Gougeon engineers, J. Webber watchman, Z. Colomb carpenter, W. McEwan steward.

Capt. Sheets and party left Winnipeg on the 26th of March, by dog train, and proceeded by way of lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis to Cumberland, arriving there on the 10th of April. They loaded up all the Edmonton freight intended for Cumberland on the Northwest and the rest of the freight lying there on the Northcote and Manitoba, so that everything would be ready when the other captains and crews arrived. These came by rail to Swift Current and thence down the South Branch by boat. They arrived at Cumberland on the same day that the Northwest started, and would follow her at once, but would come no further than Prince Albert or Carlton.

Mr. J. Favel, pilot of the Northwest, left Victoria on the 28th of April per skiff, to join the boat at Cumberland. He overtook the scow upon which T. Anderson, timber agent, was going to Carlton a short distance below Victoria, and went with the scow to Carlton. He then took the skiff to Prince Albert. At Prince Albert he took a larger skiff and started for Cumberland, accompanied by a Catholic priest. They met the boat on the 10th of May below the Ne-pow-in rapid. Pilot Pierre Derow, who had brought the boat so far, turned back to Cumberland with the priest. The steamer reached Ft. a la Corne on the same night, and the Forks on the next morning at 8 o'clock. Thirteen hours were occupied in getting over Cole falls—the quickest time yet made—and Prince Albert was reached on the 12th at 2 p.m. Left Prince Albert on the 13th at 3.30 a.m. and arrived at Carlton at 2.45 p.m. on the same day. Arrived at Battleford on the 15th at 11.30 a.m. and left at 6 p.m. Stuck on a sandbar on the 16th from 4 until 7 o'clock p.m. Arrived at Pitt at noon on the 17th and left at 4.30 p.m. Arrived at Victoria rapids on the 19th. Just as the boat was getting over the rapids the stern swung around and struck a rock which broke the rudder irons and locked the wheel so that the latter would not work. She then drifted down broadside over the rapids. The anchor was thrown out but it would not catch. Fortunately the boat was not injured and was finally landed below the rapids. The wheel was repaired and a start made at 7 o'clock. The fort was reached at 7.15. Left Victoria at 3.15 a.m. and arrived at Ft. Saskatchewan at 6 p.m. Left at 6.25 and arrived at Edmonton at midnight on the 20th.

Owing to the heavy rain of Monday very little freight was unloaded until Tuesday. The boat started down the river on Wednesday morning at 4.30, taking G. Gullion to Victoria, and R. S. McGinn and G. A. Watson to Prince Albert. Also the following freight for the H.B.Co.—15 M feet of lumber to Prince Albert; 70 packages of fur and 3 cases of fine fur to Grand rapids; 4 cases of mill machinery, which had been shipped from Winnipeg by mistake, to Grand rapids; and two mail carts, belonging to P. Ballendine, to Battleford. She stopped at the lower mill and took on 22 M shingles, 13 M feet rough lumber, and 2 M feet dressed flooring, for A. Macdonald & Co., Battleford, making the final start at 7 o'clock.

The ratepayers of Main street, Winnipeg, object to paying half the cost of graveling the street on the ground that the gravel would sink into the mud and be useless. Good for Winnipeg mud.

A collision between a freight and express train on the C.P.R. near Niverville, on the 10th of April, resulted in the death of the engine driver of the express train.

Inspector Steele is recruiting for the mounted police in Winnipeg. He has very little success, on account of the long term—five years—and the small pay.

The Benton Record says that cattle have not suffered seriously in Montana this winter and that the losses in Bow river have been exaggerated.

The Saskatchewan coal company, operating at Medicine Hat, have discovered the skeleton of a monstrous reptile in their coal seam.

Experimental farms in different parts of the North-West are to be started by the C.P.R.

Thirty buildings have been erected in Moose Jaw during five weeks this spring.

Boats were not expected at Prince Arthur's landing until the 15th of May.

Mr. Gardner, D.L.S., left Winnipeg on the 19th of April for Battleford.

## NOTICES.

**CHAMPION.**—The first class working and driving French Canadian stallion, imported last fall by Mr. J. Norris, in accordance with numerous requests, will stand for mares from this date until the end of June, health and weather permitting, as follows: At St. Albert mission on Friday, Saturday and Monday and on Wednesday evening of each week. At Edmonton from Tuesday at ten o'clock a.m. until Wednesday at three o'clock p.m. At Cus's Cut Bank lake farm on Thursdays from ten o'clock a.m. until five p.m. Terms—\$10, payable in advance. Service at owner's risk. St. Albert, May 11th, 1883.

## TO THE ELECTORS OF THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF EDMONTON.

GENTLEMEN: At the request of a large number of resident settlers of this electoral district, I attended a meeting held at St. Albert and had the honor of being chosen to represent them at the approaching election as a candidate for the North-West council. I therefore take the liberty to inform the electors of this district that should I be elected I shall do all in my power and ability in the interests of this district, and can prove it by the interest which I have taken in this country, as can be shown and proved by settlers. My interest in this country is as great as that of the majority, and I shall try to carry before and through the council all suggestions and instructions which the electors of this district may give me. Respectfully yours, FRANCIS LAMOREAUX.

## TO THE ELECTORS OF THE DISTRICT OF EDMONTON.

GENTLEMEN: I have been requested by a number of the electors to allow myself to be a candidate at the approaching election of a member of the North West council: I have great pleasure in acceding to their request. The main questions of interest here at present are: the establishment of schools on a firmer and more satisfactory basis; the improvement of roads and bridges; the incorporation of the county and city; the obtaining from the government of assistance to place the natural advantages and wealth of this district prominently before the public by means of exhibits in the older provinces; and the recognition by the government at Ottawa of the right of half-breeds of the North-West to scrip on the same basis as it was granted to the Red river half-breeds. Should my views on these questions meet with your approval, and should you elect me as your representative, I shall endeavor to forward your interests in the council and at Ottawa to your satisfaction. I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant, STUART D. MULKINS.

## TO THE ELECTORS OF THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF EDMONTON.

GENTLEMEN:—At the request of a large number of the residents of this electoral district, I have the honor to offer myself as a candidate at the approaching election of a member to the North West council.

Having resided in the district for the past six years, being personally acquainted with the majority of the residents, and having all my personal interests dependent on the welfare and progress of the place, I solicit your suffrages as one of yourselves, and will, if elected, work to the best of my ability for the interests of this community, without regard to race or creed, and of the people of the North West at large.

A sum of \$20,000 has been placed in the Canadian estimates for expenditure in the North West by the council. If elected it will be my endeavor to secure a fair proportion of this amount for the improvement of roads, the building of bridges and the construction of other public works beneficial to this district. I will also do all in my power to forward the establishment and support of schools throughout the district and to forward such schemes for municipal incorporation as may be proposed by those interested.

Although the questions which most deeply interest us—those relating to land and timber—are not within the jurisdiction of the council, if elected, and until representation in the Canadian parliament is allowed us, I will use the influence which the position of your representative will give to have the duties removed from timber cut by settlers for their own use, and from dry wood whether cut for sale or use; to have the homestead and pre-emption rights of the settlers in this locality recognized in full; to secure to the river settlers 320 acres of land each, either by extending their claims two miles back from the river or allowing them to take sufficient land elsewhere; to secure to the half breeds of the country at the earliest possible moment the land or scrip to which they are entitled; and in every lawful way to forward the interests of this district, believing that by so doing I will be forwarding my own.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances I am unable to make a thorough canvass of the district, but trust that I will have opportunities before the election takes place to explain my position on all questions upon which it bears. Respectfully yours,

FRANK OLIVER.  
Edmonton, May 2nd, 1882.

## PROFESSIONAL.

**D. H. C. WILSON,** Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.R.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

**D. H. MUNRO,** late House Surgeon Winnipeg General Hospital. Office first door west of Bulletin office, Main st., Edmonton.

**JOSEPH V. KILDAHL,** Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

**JOHN B. McKILLIGAN,** Land Broker, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner in B.R., etc. Office, 306 Main street, Winnipeg.

**BLEECKER & HAMBLY,** Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

**STUART D. MULKINS,** Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

**W. M. STIFF,** Real Estate Agent, Accountant and Conveyancer. Property bought and sold on commission, accounts collected, estates managed for non-residents, information furnished to intending settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall building, Main st., Edmonton.

## BUSINESS.

**J. R. BURTON,** Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

**JAMES ROSS,** Tinsmith, manufacturer of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop on Jasper Avenue, in rear of Methodist Church, Edmonton.

**SANDERSON & LOOBY,** General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

**ROBT. D. RICHARDSON,** wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

**BANNATYNE & CO.,** successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

**JAMES McDONALD,** Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

**CLARKSON & TOLHURST,** Merchant Tailors and Gentlemen's Outfitters. A choice assortment of Scotch and English Tweeds always on hand. All orders by mail, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. No. 253 Main street, Winnipeg.

## HOTELS.

**JASPER HOUSE,** north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

**EDMONTON HOTEL,** the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

## CHURCHES.

**ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH,** Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. C. SCOLLEN, O.M.I.

**METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.**—D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND—All Saints.**—Incumbent, Rev. Canon Newton, Ph. Doc. Services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Indian service at the close of the afternoon service. Residence at the Hermitage. Members of the church coming to Edmonton are invited to call on the clergyman.

**EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Friday evening at 7.30. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan, on May 27th.



#### ELECTION MEETING.

The meeting held on Saturday evening last in the Palace hotel, city of Saskatchewan, was attended by about forty persons. P. Brunette occupied the chair, and Sgt Geldert was chosen secretary.

F. Oliver spoke at considerable length in regard to the council and its powers, giving his views as to what it would be the duty of our representative to attempt to accomplish in the way of public improvements, amendments to the civil law, etc. He thought that aid to schools was very necessary, and also the improvement of roads within the district. With increased population would come the ability to support schools and improve local trails. He thought that as the funds at the disposal of the council were very limited it would be better to do as much as possible for the improvement of the leading trails from Calgary and Battleford. The badness and length of the road to Edmonton was all that had prevented us from going ahead of any other part of the territories in the past. The length of the road was being decreased by the building of the railway, and now it only remained to improve the part still to be travelled. Up to the present time immigrants came in principally by Battleford, and some would still come that way. There were two creeks on the Battleford trail which required bridging very much. Most of the immigration would now certainly come by Calgary, and as the mail would come that way also the Calgary trail should be improved as much as possible. The highways within the district should be taken charge of at once by the council pending the formation of a municipality. A great deal of inconvenience was caused by the old trails fenced up. The trouble should be remedied at once. As an Edmonton man he would work for the incorporation of the town of Edmonton, and for that of the rest of the district if the people most interested so desired. In any ordinance relating to the incorporation of any municipality within the district he would take care to prevent if possible any arrangement whereby the burden of the necessary taxation should be made lighter on the speculator—whether a colonization society or whatever else—than on the actual settler. There was great danger that an attempt to this end would be made.

S. D. Mulkins said that he would secure all the aid possible for schools, roads, and public improvements generally. He thought immigration might be induced by the making of proper representations, by samples and otherwise, in the eastern provinces and in Europe. He would, if possible, cause steps to be taken in this direction, and to have the necessary funds appropriated to the purpose. In regard to highways there was a law on the subject at present which forbade the closing up of any old public trail, and if it was fenced up by any person, even though he owned the land upon which the fence stood, any traveler who so desired could throw it down and pass through. He was strongly in favor of the incorporation of the whole district into a municipality, not only in order to raise money for schools and public improvements, but principally so that we would be in a position to bonus a railway should that become necessary. He was satisfied that it would become necessary in three or four years at most. Railroads from both the south and east were talked of and would certainly be built. Unless we were in a position to offer these companies some inducement to come into this district it was altogether probable that they would not come, but would cross the Saskatchewan at the mouth of Sucker creek on their way to the Athabasca landing, as shown on the latest C.P.R. map. If we were incorporated as a municipality we would be able to offer a company such a bonus as would compel it to give us railway facilities which otherwise we must remain without. He desired to see the scrip to which the half-breeds of the Saskatchewan were entitled issued to them, and would work to have the issue made as soon as possible.

F. Lamoureux said that he thought the matter of the greatest present importance to the settlers of this district was an increase of the aid to schools. We could get along with the roads we had until we were able to improve them ourselves, but we required aid for the schools at once. The present law was very good as far as it went, but the average attendance required before government aid could be secured was too high. The average attendance now required was fifteen, which would mean a total attendance of at least twenty-five and sometimes thirty. This made it impossible for small neighborhoods to secure the government aid, and therefore they were compelled to do without schools. It was in these small neighborhoods that a grant was needed, because there were not enough people to pay the teacher's salary. In a neighborhood where there were twenty-five or thirty children government aid was not needed nearly as much. He favored a reduction of the average attendance necessary from fifteen to ten. This would admit of schools being started in every settlement in the district. While no doubt it was time that Edmonton was incorporated as a town he would not favor the incorporation of the other parts of the district. The population

was as yet too small to warrant the expense of running a municipality being incurred. When the population had increased sufficiently he would favor incorporation. He did not profess to know the wants and wishes of the people of the whole of the district or of the different parts of it. If elected, he would hold meetings in the different settlements and take instructions as to the course which he would pursue from those meetings. He considered that a representative was the servant of those who elected him, and that it was his duty to carry out their wishes.

A vote of thanks was given to the chairman and the meeting, which was most orderly, adjourned.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

The queen of Madagascar made a satisfactory settlement with the French government, and will be left in peace.

A bill to incorporate the Orange society of Ontario was recently defeated in the house of commons by a vote of 106 to 78.

The Land Corporation of Canada has declared an interim dividend of three shillings per share. It is connected with the North West land company.

The princess Louise arrived in Ottawa on the 17th of April. She was received enthusiastically. The guards around Rideau hall have been doubled.

The Souris & Rocky mountain people say that their charter has not lapsed and that they are being bitterly opposed by the Portage, Westbourne & Northwestern.

A strong attempt is being made to unseat S. J. Jackson, member for Rockwood in the Manitoba house, on account of corrupt practices at the late election. It is likely to succeed.

Daniel Curley, charged with being concerned in the Dublin Phoenix park murders, was tried and found guilty on the 18th of April. He was sentenced to be hanged on the 18th of May.

Timothy Miller was hanged in Montreal on April 11th, for the murder of a farmer named Nesbitt. He claimed to have been drunk when he committed the deed. Perhaps he thought he was in Manitoba, where murderers are perfectly safe, at least from hanging.

Winnipeg wholesale grocery market: Sugars, raw, 9½c; bright yellow, 10½c; Paris lump 12½c. Raisins, Valencias, \$3.40; layers, \$3.90, black basket \$4.75. Currants, 9½c. Syrups, bright per gallon, \$1; per keg \$3.40. Molasses 75c per gallon. Dried apples 12½c. Evaporated apples 18½c to 23c. Teas, Congou, 22c to 60c; Japan 25c to 65c; Hyson 30c to 85c. Coffees, green, 16c to 20c; roast, 26c to 31c. Vinegar, 45c to 60c per gallon. Rice, 6½c. Tobaccos, black chewing, 43c; climax chewing, 60c; solace smoking, 43c; myrtle navy smoking, 64½c. Provisions—Hams, 16c, Barreled pork, \$25.50 to \$26. Butter, 24c to 31c. Cheese 16c. Oatmeal, \$8.50 per barrel. Cornmeal, 86.

#### METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, May 25th, 1883. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	73	33
Sunday,	70	45
Monday,	53	34
Tuesday,	60	34
Wednesday,	62	30
Thursday,	63	43
Friday,	69	37

Barometer falling, 27.873.  
About a quarter of an inch of rain fell during the week.

#### BIRTH.

PARKER.—At Ft. Saskatchewan, on the 24th of April, the wife of Sgt. W. Parker of a son.

#### McNICHOL & CHAMBERLAYNE,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN,

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the fort.

#### BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER BY LUKE KELLY,

MAIN STREET, EDMONTON.

Having secured the services of a first-class workman, I am prepared to fill orders for all kinds of fine and coarse work.

A perfect fit guaranteed.

Repairing promptly executed.

LUKE KELLY.

#### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND FARM MACHINERY.

I have secured the agency for the Edmonton district for the Globe Works Company, of London, Ont., manufacturers of reapers, mowers, twine-binding harvesters, etc., and will have a supply of the same here about the 15th of June next. I will start for Winnipeg about the 1st of April, and parties desiring implements should order before that date, as only a limited number will be brought up this season.

A stock of Singer and other sewing machines will be brought up at the same time and sold on reasonable terms.

W. J. WALKER.

#### THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY (Limited),

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.,

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE,

Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

#### REAL ESTATE OFFICE,

STUART D. MULKINS,

Sole agent in Edmonton for the sale of lots on the

ROBERTSON & MCGINN PROPERTY, Lot No. 12, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & McLEOD PROPERTY, Lot No. 14, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & LAMOREAUX PROPERTY, City of Saskatchewan.

Plans may be seen at my office.

Terms easy.

Office Lot 37, Block 2, Robertson & McGinn estate.

#### JOHN A. McDOUGALL & CO.

Have just received their large outfit of goods, comprising,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

And a large assortment of

HARNESS.

Also a large and complete stock of

CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

Notwithstanding the high rate of freight we hope to be able to offer the public the above goods at

BOTTOM FIGURES,

And as there is a great scarcity of goods we would respectfully ask the public to

GIVE US AN EARLY CALL,

Inspect and judge for themselves if we have not the

BEST SELECTION OF GOODS FOR THE GREAT NORTH-WEST

That has ever been brought into the country for the money.

BROWN & CURRY,

#### GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY.

#### NORRIS & CAREY,

Have just received a large and complete assortment of

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which will be sold at

PRICES LOWER THAN LAST FALL, NOTWITHSTANDING THE HIGH FREIGHT!

The stock on hand includes

SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF BOOTS AND SHOES

Of every variety and at bottom prices.—Men's duffle-lined Overshoes and Felt Boots. Ladies' and Children's Overshoes.

A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES

Which are going off rapidly.

DRY GOODS & READY-MADE CLOTHING

All styles and prices.

22 BOTTOM FIGURES THROUGHOUT.

NORRIS & CAREY,